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Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q. 511
(Supersedes B. P. Q. 348)

November 28, 1940.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

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This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Chile has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

This circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of "Leyes y Reglamentos en Vigencia sobre Sanidad Vegetal 1935 a 1938" received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago, Chile, dated 1939, and later decrees, and was reviewed by the Chief of the Department of Plant Sanitation, Santiago, Chile.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

BASIC LAW

Decree-Law No. 177
Plant-Quarantine Law (Ley de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal)
of December 31, 1924

Decree-Law

Article 1. For the purposes of the present law it is hereby declared that weeds, injurious animals and in general, diseases of cryptogamic or animal origin, especially dangerous insects, will be deemed plant pests and will be the objects of sanitary measures.

Art. 2. The importation of plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, or any other plant products will only be authorized through ports determined by special decrees in accordance with the regulations prescribed to that effect.

The same regulations will prescribe the procedure to be followed in case of mail importations.

Art. 3. Such plants and plant products offered for importation shall be inspected in the Customs by the Plant Quarantine Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal), and in case they are infected or are suspected of being infected, any of the following measures may be ordered: Disinfection, quarantine, return to port of departure, confiscation, or destruction.

CONCISE SUMMARY
IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds, plants or parts thereof, if infested by any of the diseases or insects named in Decree No. 105, article 5 (a) and (b). (See p. 5.)

Rooted grapevines from any source. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (d), and Decree No. 2921, May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (e). See p. 6.)

Plants with soil. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (f). See p. 6.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots infested with injurious parasites. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (g). See p. 6.)

Fresh plant products capable of introducing fruitflies. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (h), and Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 6 and 7.)

Fruits infested with Aspidiotus perniciosus or Diaspis pentagona. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i). See p. 7.)

Corn on the cob and broomcorn. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See p. 9.)

Potatoes. (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931. See p. 13.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED
INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Seeds if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (a) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Soybeans for industrial purposes, subject to fumigation if slightly infested. (Decree No. 298 of April 9, 1935.) (See pp. 15 and 16.)

Plants or parts thereof if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (b) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots free from parasites deemed injurious. (Art. 5 (g) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. See p. 6.)

Fresh fruits from the United States if free from the scale insects Aspidiotus perniciosus and Diaspis pentagona, and if accompanied by a certificate attesting origin in a district free from Mediterranean fruitfly and visaed by Chilean Consul. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i), February 11, 1925, and No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 7, 10, 11, and 13, and following.)

Alfalfa, clover, and other forage seeds containing less than 10 seeds of Cuscuta sp. per kilogram. (Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939. See p. 7.)

Straw packing to be sterilized and certified accordingly. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See pp. 9 and 10.)

Grapevine stocks of varieties resistant to phylloxera. (Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States in conformity with the provisions of Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935. (See p. 6.)

Clean shelled corn and sorgho seed. (Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1929. See p. 9.)

Cottonseed for the production of oil, and unginned cotton, subject to fumigation and other provisions. (Decree No. 226 of March 31, 1936. See pp. 16 and 17.)

Wheat for milling purposes must be free from Angoumois grain moth and so certified. (Decree No. 4, January 4, 1934. See pp. 14 and 15.)

Seed wheat must be certified as coming from a district free from loose smut of wheat. (Decree of January 31, 1939. See p. 15.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and pepper: No inspection certificate required. If imported in tin cans may enter any port without inspection. If found infested with pests, subject to the general regulations of Decree No. 105. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1936. See pp. 8 and 9.)

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Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes through the port of Chacalluta. (See p. 10.)

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS
(Decree No. 105, sec. 1, February 11, 1925)

DECLARATION OF PLANT PESTS

Article 1. Plant diseases of cryptogamic or animal nature, as well as injurious animals and weeds, which can be regarded as plant pests, will be so declared by decree. The office of the Plant Quarantine Service will indicate the procedure to be followed in each case.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 2.(a) The importation of plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and other plant products capable of introducing any agricultural pests into the country may be permitted through the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Los Andes.

(b) The importation by mail of the products above mentioned may only be made through those ports and Santiago.

(c) The imported products are subject to the jurisdiction of the Plant Quarantine Service who are entrusted with the task of preventing the introduction of plant pests.

(d) Other ports of entry may be either limited or authorized in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture.

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Art. 3. The importer in Chile shall furnish to the Customs a written declaration indicating:

(a) Name and address of importer;
(b) Purpose for which material is intended;
(c) Country of origin;
(d) Locality where the material will be planted or sown.

The declaration shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the respective consul of Chile.

INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Art. 4. Passengers who carry in their baggage any plants, seeds, fruits, or any other product subject to inspection, are required to declare them to the Captain of the vessel, who in turn shall notify the customs authorities.

Customs inspectors shall confiscate all plant products whose clandestine importation is attempted.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Art. 5. The importation is prohibited of:

(a) Every kind of seed which reaches the country infested by any of the following-named insects:

Sitotroga cerealella, Bruchus obtectus, B. quadrimaculatus, B. rufimanus, B. chinensis, B. signaticornis, B. lentis, Spermophagus pectoralis.

(b) Plants or parts thereof upon which the following-named insects are shown to exist:

Aspidiotus perniciosus, Diaspis pentagona, Euproctis chrysorrhoea, Porthetria dispar.

(c) Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum). (See Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

(d) Rooted grapevines whatever their origin may be (as modified by Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929), except as follows:

1. The importation of grapevine stocks will be authorized when the varieties are known to be resistant to phylloxera and when application is made in conformity with the requirements determined by the Plant Quarantine Service and the Services of Viticulture and Oenology.

2. The Customs will exercise special supervision to prevent the importation of plants from countries infested with phylloxera and will extend such supervision to baggage and cargo.

(e) Peach trees originating in the United States of America which are infected with the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach. (As modified by Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935.) Those not showing signs of these diseases may be imported in conformity with the following provisions:

1. Compliance with the general requirements of the Laws and Regulations of the Plant Quarantine Service.

2. In case the importation consists of several varieties, only 10 plants of each variety are allowed, and 20 plants in case only one variety is involved. The plants shall be subjected to quarantine or isolation during a growing season in the Experimental Field of the Plant Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. At the expiration of this period the plants will be returned to the importer provided they have not shown any signs of the diseases indicated in the preamble, or of any other dangerous diseases not yet established in Chile or which cannot be controlled by the known methods of treatment.

(f) Plants in pots or other containers with soil, from whatever source. To permit the entry of these plants they will have to be deprived of all their soil for inspection, after which their admission or rejection will be determined.

(g) Bulbs, tubers, or roots in which parasites deemed injurious are shown to exist, and whose existence has not been demonstrated in the country.

(h) Fruits which are believed capable of introducing insects commonly known as "fruitflies:" Rhagoletis pomonella, R. cingulata, Contarinia pyrivora, Epochra canadensis, Ortalis (Tephritis) cerasi, Ceratitis capitata,

Dacus oleae, Trypeta ludens, T. acidusa, Tephritis tryoni, and others.

A decree shall determine the cases and the classes of fruits deemed to be comprehended in the prohibitions referred to in the preceding section. (See Decree No. 13, September 4, 1930.)

(i) Fruits in which the presence is determined of:

Aspidiotus perniciosus and Diaspis pentagona. (See Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930.)

(j) Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.), Clover (Trifolium sp.) or other seeds which contain more than 10 seeds of Cuscuta sp. per kilogram. (As modified by Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939.)

The certificate of inspection issued by the official authorities of the exporting country shall have a statement to the effect that this provision has been complied with.

On its arrival in Chile, alfalfa, clover, or any other seeds subject to the contamination of Cuscuta sp. seeds, shall be inspected by the Plant Quarantine Service and shall be refused entry if found to contain more than 10 seeds of Cuscuta sp. per kilogram.

The enumeration of the diseases in the various sections of this article is not limited and, consequently, others may be added in subsequent orders.

DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL

Art. 6. If, upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, any of the conditions set forth in article 5 or in any of the special prohibitions promulgated in accordance with paragraph (h) or in any other necessary prohibitions, are found to be violated, the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Service is authorized to order the return or the destriction of the plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits

offered for importation. Where the value of the consignment exceeds 5,000 pesos, authority for the application of those measures may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Such destruction does not entail any indemnity and if relading of the refused products is resorted to, it shall take place immediately, or else shall be subject, pending reshipment, to such conditions of isolation as the Plant Quarantine Service may determine.

Art. 7. Not applicable.

TREATMENT REQUIRED IF DEEMED NECESSARY

Art. 8. Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits, the importation of which is not prohibited by article 5, may be released after having passed inspection and other requirements having been fulfilled, in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Quarantine of suspected or infected consignments pending final decision.

(b) Disinfection in the manner prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Service.

The expenses incurred, including the cost of ingredients for disinfection, will be borne by the importer.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and peppers:

Since these products are exclusively for food purposes no inspection certificate is required. They may be imported in tin cans through any port of Chile without inspection.

Rice, cumin, peanuts, and cacao may be imported without restriction through the ports of Arica, Iquique, Tecopilla, Antofagasta, and Taltal, but shipment thence to southern ports is prohibited. These products may be imported through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Los Andes, and Corral subject to inspection. If any of these products are found to be infested with pests, whether or not those pests occur in Chile, they shall

be subject to the general provisions of the respective law and regulations. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1926.)

Rice may enter Puerto Montt subject to inspection. (Decree No. 143, March 16, 1927.)

The southern limit of the zone fixed by Decree No. 450 for the unrestricted entry of rice, cumin, peanuts, cacao, etc., is the Department of Chanaral and the unrestricted reshipment of these products is permitted between the ports included in this zone. (Decree No. 1080, April 25, 1928.)

STRAW PACKING, CORN ON THE COB, AND BROOMCORN
(Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1928)

Article 1. The importation of corn on the cob or parts thereof is prohibited.

Art. 2. The importation of broomcorn for manufacturing purposes is equally prohibited.

Art. 3. The importation of clean shelled corn and sorgho seed, if thoroughly clean and free from fragments of cobs and stalks, may be allowed.

Art. 4. Except for the dispositions of articles 5 and 6 of this decree, no goods of whatever origin may be imported if packed in straw, grasses, or stems of any class of plants.

Art. 5. The importation of spirits, wines, or other bottled liquids shall not be allowed, when packed in straw jackets, unless the consignments are accompanied by a certificate issued by authorized officials of the exporting country attesting that the jackets have been sterilized with steam for at least 15 minutes at 115° C., or disinfected in a closed chamber at a temperature of not less than 20° C., with a solution of formaldehyde. The solution shall contain at least 37 percent by weight of formaldehyde and shall be used at the rate of 500 cc. per 20 cubic meters of space, in a hermetically closed chamber. The straw to be disinfected shall remain there for at least 8 hours.

Art. 6. The importation of glass, glassware, chinaware, etc., if packed with straw, shall be allowed provided the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporting country and visaed by the corresponding Chilean consul attesting that the straw used for packing has been disinfected by one of the processes outlined in article 5.

Art. 7. Goods arriving without the above-mentioned certificate of disinfection shall be treated as prescribed under article 5.

Art. 8. All expenses incurred in order to comply with the provisions of the present decree shall be charged against the person directly concerned.

CHACALLUTA AN AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY
(Decree No. 1555 of May 28, 1930)

Article 1. Authorizes the importation of wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes, through the Customs at the port of Chacalluta, without an inspection certificate.

Art. 2. Cereals, including clean shelled corn, are allowed provided they are accompanied by a certificate of inspection to the effect that they are not infested with the Angoumois grain moth (Sitotroga cerealella) or with any other insects or plant diseases.

Art. 3. Through the ports of Ollague and San Pedro de Atacama only the following products are allowed entry without a certificate: Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, and dried leaves, bark, and roots for medicinal or industrial purposes.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF FRESH PLANT PRODUCTS CAPABLE OF CARRYING FRUITFLIES
(Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930)

Article 1. The importation into Chile is prohibited of all fresh plant products, whatever their origin, which are capable of carrying fruitflies. Especially included in this prohibition are all kinds of fresh fruits, and the following vegetables: Tomatoes, eggplants, squash, string beans, and peppers.

ENTRY PERMITTED WHEN CERTIFIED AS ORIGINATING IN A DISTRICT FREE FROM FRUITFLIES

Art. 2. Fresh fruits from the State of California are excepted from the above prohibition.

Art. 3. The declaration that the fruits or other products are from a zone free from fruitfly shall be made in the certificate issued by the plant quarantine authorities of the country of origin, which certificate shall accompany the shipping papers or bill of lading, and which will indicate in each case the kind, quality, and origin of the products whose entry is permitted by this decree. This certificate shall be issued in duplicate and shall be visaed by the Chilean Consul in the country of origin of the fruit. A copy of the said certificate shall accompany the shipping papers, and another shall be retained with the fruit while it remains on board.

Art. 4. The importation of the products excepted from the prohibition, indicated in article 2, are subject to the following conditions:

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(a) Through the ports of the zone included between Arica and the Chanaral entry is permitted, provided that the products are accompanied by the sanitary certificate which must come with each shipment and in which it is also stated that the consignment has been inspected at the port of embarkation by competent sanitary authority. The said certificate shall be visaed by the respective Chilean consul, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, and it will also be required that the certificate bear the approval of the inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service of Arica, after inspection made on board by the official.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The inspection made at Arica will serve to permit entry through ports where there are no inspectors of the Plant Quarantine Service; but in ports where there are officials of that service, entry will be permitted only after inspection has been made at the place where the products were unladen.

(b) The fruits and other products named in article 2 of the present decree may be entered through the port of Chanaral, provided that they are intended exclusively for consumption in the mining establishments of the region included between Pueblo Hundido and the northern boundary.

(c) The products named in article 2, with the exception of avocados, watermelons, and cucumbers, may be entered south of Chanaral only through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, and Valdivia, after the inspection established by the Law of the Plant Quarantine Service and upon presentation of the certificate referred to in article 3.

Art. 5. The importation is authorized of fresh fruits and vegetables of whatever origin through the port of Magellanes without other requirement than the certificate prescribed by article 3, provided that those products are intended for consumption in the Departments of Magellanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, their reloading being definitely prohibited for the north of these Departments.

Art. 6. Not applicable.

Art. 7. Not applicable.

Art. 8. Not applicable.

Art. 9. Not applicable.

Art. 10. Not applicable.

Art. 11. Steamship companies are prohibited from transporting to any port of the country fresh fruits and the other products named in article 1 of the present decree, and the crew and passengers shall not be allowed to have or to embark those products; but the transportation of the products excepted from the prohibition in article 2 may be effected.

Art. 12. Not applicable.

Art. 13. Not applicable.

Art. 14. Vessels that embark fresh fruits, vegetables, and other products whose importation is prohibited by article 1 shall not keep these products on board if they have to call at any port south of Taltal; but if those products should be intended exclusively as food for their passengers and crews they may be retained on board

provided that they be kept in locked inclosures while the vessels remain in port. In no case may tomatoes, mangoes, cherimoyas, guavas, or other tropical fruits be kept on board, unless expressly excepted from the prohibition to enter, as ordered in the present decree.

An inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service will confirm compliance with this provision and the vessel shall not be received if this requirement is not complied with.

Art. 15. Not applicable.

Art. 16. Not applicable.

FRESH FRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fresh fruits may be imported into Chile from any State of the United States, provided that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent American authorities, affirming that the fruit originated in a district free from the Mediterranean fruitfly (Ceratitis capitata), the certificate to be visaed by a Chilean Consul. (Minister of Agriculture of Chile through the American Consul, Santiago, Chile, October 28, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

From the date of this decree the importation is prohibited of potatoes from foreign sources, to prevent the introduction of the wart disease (Chrysophlyctis endobiotica). (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED PORTS
(Decree No. 336 of July 24, 1933)

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of San Antonio: Fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and any other plant products.

(Decree No. 270 of March 28, 1934)

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Antofogasta: Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and any other plant products.

(Decree No. 553 of August 18, 1934)

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Arica: Plants, cuttings, fruits, and any other agricultural products.

(Decree No. 708 of November 30, 1934)
Importation of fruit through the port of Arica for local consumption

Article 1. The importation of fruit for local consumption is hereby allowed through the port of Arica, provided it originates in national orforeign territories free of the fruitfly. The fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection stating that it is free of the fruitfly. If the fruit is of foreign origin, the certificate must be visaed by the corresponding Chilean Consul.

Fruit imported into Arica for local consumption is not allowed to proceed to the valleys of Azapa and Codpa.

USE OF WHEAT IMPORTED FOR MILLING
(Decree No. 386 of September 30, 1932)

Article 1. The use for planting purposes of wheat imported for milling is hereby prohibited. All wheat so imported must be milled in its entirety.

WHEAT INTENDED FOR MILLING

Chilean Decree No. 4 of January 4, 1934, extends the prohibitions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 of February 11, 1925, to wheat intended for milling. The text of Decree No. 4 follows:

Article 1. Wheat intended for milling may be admitted into Chilean territory only when absolutely free from the Angoumois grain moth (Sitotroga cerealella).

Art. 2. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, visaed by the respective Chilean Consul, affirming that the region in which the wheat was grown is free from the insect mentioned in article 1.

Art. 3. Shipments of wheat and their containers proceeding from regions where this insect exists shall be fumigated or treated with heat before shipment in such a manner as to insure the total destruction of insects which may infest the wheat.

Art. 4. A single proof of the presence of live insects in the shipment offered for importation will be sufficient cause for the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal to prevent its unlading.

Art. 5. Sacks containing wheat shall be strong enough to withstand the ordinary operations of lading and unlading without being torn.

Art. 6. Wheat imported for seed purposes shall be subject to the general provisions of the regulations governing the importation of seeds.

Art. 7. Violations of the foregoing provisions will be subject to the sanctions of Decree No. 177 of December 31, 1924.

SEED WHEAT

(Chilean Decree, Santiago, January 31, 1939)

Article 1. The use of wheat infected with loose smut (Ustilago tritici) for seeding purposes is prohibited.

Arts. 2 to 6. Refer to domestic matters.

Art. 7. Wheat imported for seed purposes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, stating that the wheat was grown in localities free from loose smut (Ustilago tritici).

IMPORTATION OF SOYBEANS FOR OIL EXTRACTION

(Decree No. 398 of April 9, 1935)

Whereas it is convenient to import soybeans in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the oil industry until we are capable of producing enough ourselves; whereas it is highly improbable that soybeans may be infested with Bruchus obtectus, and that if so infested any danger of contamination could be avoided by refusing its entry, therefore the following decree is issued:

Article 1. The provisions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 are hereby waived in the case of the importation of soybeans.

Art. 2. If the presence in small numbers of Bruchus obtectus, Laspeyresia glycinivorella, or any other dangerous insect not established in Chile is detected upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, fumigation shall be required before its release.

Art. 3. In case of a heavy infestation the seed must be reembarked within a period designated by the Plant Quarantine Service. At the expiration of that period the seed shall be destroyed by burning if this order is not complied with.

COTTONSEED PESTS

(Decree No. 226, March 31, 1936)

Fumigation required to prevent introduction of pink bollworm

Article 1. Cottonseed imported into Chile for the production of oil, unginned cotton, and the containers thereof, proceeding from regions where the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.) exists shall be fumigated or treated by heat before embarkation, in such a manner as to destroy all insects contained in the shipment.

The phytosanitary authority of the exporting country shall certify to the fumigation in the phytosanitary certificate that must accompany the shipment, in accordance with article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police.

Art. 2. If on arrival in Chile a consignment of cottonseed is found to carry live insects, despite compliance with the requirements of the preceding article, it shall be fumigated, the operation to begin within 24 hours after unlading. If fumigation cannot be effected within the designated period, the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal shall prevent the unlading of the shipment or proceed with its destruction after the lapse of 24 hours from unlading.

Art. 3. If the certificate referred to in article 1 cannot be obtained, the shipment shall be fumigated on board, before unlading is begun in the Chilean port, for a minimum period of 12 hours. If this treatment does not prove efficacious, a second fumigation shall be applied on board or on lighters or barges, and its landing shall not be permitted while live insects are found in the shipment.

Fumigation on board may be waived if the operation can be effected on lighters or barges on condition that both the unlading of such a shipment and the fumigation are carried out not less than 500 meters from shore. The shipment shall not be landed while specimens of live pink bollworms or other insects are found therein.

Art. 4. Shipments of cottonseed arriving by land, if not supported by the fumigation certificate referred to in article 1, shall be returned to the country of origin with a minimum period that will be determined by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal, or destroyed if the return is not effected within the stipulated period.

Art. 5. In all cases, this seed shall be ground immediately after it is received, preference being given over any other, and not allowing the work to stop until the entire shipment has been manufactured.

Art. 6. The foregoing measures will not be required for seed proceeding from regions where pink bollworm does not exist, if such seed is subjected to the general provisions relating to the importation of seeds. In such case, the certificate shall explicitly declare that pink bollworm does not exist in the region where the seed was produced.

The Cotton Stainer (Dysdercus sp.)

Art. 7. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying cottonseed intended for the production of oil proceeding from regions in which the cotton stainer (Dysdercus sp.) exists shall clearly affirm that the shipment does not contain that insect. If the said insect does not occur in the region, that fact shall be stamped on the certificate.

Art. 8. The seed shall be inspected on board in the port of destination by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal.

Art. 9. If live cotton stainers are found, the seed will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the second article of this decree.

Art. 10. Unginned cotton or cottonseed imported from regions where the pink bollworm or the cotton stainer exist shall meet the requirements of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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Art. 11. Importation of cotton will be permitted only in sacks; these shall be so strong that they will not tear or burst during transportation or in lading or unlading. The unlading of torn sacks will not be permitted.

Cottonseed Intended for Sowing

Art. 12. The importation of seed for sowing from regions in which pink bollworm occurs is prohibited, and all the other measures indicated in the present decree will be applied to the said seed.

Samples Imported by Mail

Art. 13. Samples without value arriving by mail will comply with the requirements of article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police only.

Art. 14. Decree No. 1031 of September 30, 1935, is revoked.

IMPORTATION OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS
(Decree No. 458, April 27, 1935)

Article 1. The importation of insects beneficial to agriculture, namely, those which are natural enemies of other that constitute pests, may be effected only by the Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.

Art. 2. The importation of other insects of direct economic value to private persons, such as bees, silkworms, etc., may be effected, provided that all the requirements established by the Law of Phytosanitary Police for the importation of plants, or parts thereof, are complied with.

Art. 3. Relates to the importation of birds, rodents, and other small animals, and article 4 deals with penalties for violations.